

stated that "there can be no doubt that infection in adult life is far more frequent than is ordinarily taught." This is quoted because the statement is at variance with the most recent views of some of our authorities, i. e., pulmonary tuberculosis practically always has its inception in child life. A contrary opinion coming from Landis' pen must certainly be given careful thought and attention.

The chapters on the pneumonias and their complications are very complete and contain the newest work of Cole, Dochez and Avery on typing. We are duly grateful for the chapter on the diseases of the diaphragm as the textbooks give little or nothing on this subject.

The rest of the book is devoted to circulatory diseases with each carefully detailed as to etiology, morbid anatomy, pathology, physiology, symptomatology, and physical signs. The chapters on diseases of the heart are interspersed with excellent pathological and clinical illustrations.

In conclusion the book of Norris & Landis may be commended as an exhaustive treatise on the physical signs and diagnosis of diseases to which the organs of the thoracic cavity are heir. Criticism must be made of the space given to time-worn, well-known and hackneyed subjects, while the personal views of these two excellent teachers of medicine are greatly missed.

W. C. V.

## Correspondence

### Concerning Physicians and Surgeons College, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., August 24, 1918.

To the Editor:

I have been asked by some of the alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, inasmuch as incorrect rumors are in circulation, to publish a brief statement of the present position of the Medical Department of that institution. In January of this year, I was requested by the Alumni Association and the Board of Trustees to undertake the reorganization of the Medical Department in accordance with the requirements of the State Board of Medical Examiners. This quite onerous task I undertook with the clear understanding that the interests of the student body and the public should be protected by bringing the standard of teaching up to that demanded of an acceptable college according to the requirements of the American Medical Association. To this end changes were made in the faculty, and in the administration of the laboratories and clinics which were considered satisfactory by the State Board of Medical Examiners. The session was lengthened by four months to enable the classes to make good some of the defects they had suffered from during the period of reorganization. How effective this work has been, is manifest by the fact that of the students who have presented themselves under the new conditions to the State Board of Medical Examiners, eighty per cent. have passed. The Board of Trustees very faithfully and thoroughly supported me in the policy of establishing a first class college and spent very large sums of money in improvements. Nevertheless at the end of the summer it became apparent that it was not possible to maintain a satisfactory staff of instructors under the conditions induced by the war. The army took from us Dr. James Eaves, Dr. Lawrence Hoffman, Dr. Bruman, Dr.

Kavanaugh and others in immediate prospect. The department of pathology could only be maintained in a state of inefficiency. Under these circumstances I applied to the Educational Council of the American Medical Association for permission to send the students for enrollment in other acceptable colleges to complete their medical education, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco ultimately graduating them on the returns made by such institutions. This permission was granted and the task of continuing their education has been undertaken by the Medical Department of the University of Southern California. This solution of a difficult problem is satisfactory to everyone concerned. Let me state in conclusion and in refutation of statements that have been put in circulation:

First. That the American Medical Association did not refuse to raise the grading of this college under the new administration, for the very good reason that it has not examined it.

Secondly. None of the new faculty severed their connection with the college as a result of dissatisfaction with the conditions. On the contrary the letters of Dr. James Eaves and others were warm in commendation and hope for its future.

Thirdly. The transfer of the students to the Southern College was solely at our instigation and in accordance with the precedent of other institutions.

Fourthly. The success of the teaching of the present faculty is manifest in the returns of the Board of State Medical Examiners, whereby we are credited with passing fourteen students out of seventeen, or eighty per cent—amongst those were two of the highest markings in the examinations.

Very truly yours,

H. D'ARCY POWER,  
Dean, College of Physicians & Surgeons.

### FROM DR. R. H. HUNT, "OVER THERE" WITH THE NAVY.

July 22, 1918.

. . . I have had quite a pleasant day. Have been visiting one of the big ships here in the harbor. There were several medicos aboard whom I had met in New York, so we had a good time talking things over. I had gossip that they wanted and they had a lot for me. From a cold storage ship I went to the Corsair, J. P. Morgan's yacht. My, but I was glad that he had so much money to make such a fine boat. She is one of the fastest and largest yachts in the world and I enjoyed my stay there. From there I had a trip by land and sea to this place where I have been assigned to a couple of boats and now on this very good destroyer. Our work has a lot of thrills in it and it is not all comfort. I thought I did not get seasick, but I have changed my mind about that. The things these boats do are wonderful and quick. You think every now and then that the elevator has broken, and sometimes it takes a long drop before it starts back, too. I would get along splendidly as a one-armed man after this training because we always have to have hold of something. I can dress with one hand and eat with one hand and both feet. If I only had a prehensile tail I would be well fixed.

One does not have much medical work to do. It is mostly prophylactic and inspection stuff. If you did get a case you would send it to the hos-